

SIKKIM



GOVERNMENT

GAZETTE

**EXTRAORDINARY
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**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM
OFFICE OF THE PCCF-CUM-PR. SECRETARY
FORESTS, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
GANGTOK, DEORALI-737102**

NOTIFICATION

NO. 35/GOS/FEWMD/Pr. Secy-PCCF.

Dated: 05/05/2016

BOUNDARY DEMARCATION OF HIMALAYAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1. VISION:

Sikkim by virtue of its location has a wide range of altitudinal variations, which has created an equally wider array of faunal activities. The high altitude faunal species are also in varied forms and most of the larger animals are included in the animal collection plan for education, ex-situ conservation under captivity, research and eco-tourism in the Himalayan Zoological Park, Gangtok. The valuable wildlife species found in the Sikkim Himalaya can hardly be seen by the wildlife conservationists, naturalists, biologists, zoologists and the general public due to harsh climatic condition and mountainous terrain. The Himalayan Zoological Park is the ex-situ conservation area to house the animal species mainly found in the Sikkim Himalayas and Himalayan Ranges. The Zoological Park has a vision to ensure conservation of endangered animals and their environment through a holistic approach towards captive management for education, research and eco-tourism. The area has natural temperate forests of trees smaller bamboos, scrubs, shrubs, herbs, ferns and grasses and is located at an optimal altitudinal zone for the Himalayan fauna under captivity. The Red Panda which is also the State Animal of Sikkim, serow, barking deer, goral, large Indian civet, himalayan palm civet, etc. are some of the free living animals found in the campus. The Zoological Park has witnessing the successful breeding of Red Panda, Blue Sheep, Ghoral, Leopard Cats, Barking Deer, Tibetan Wolf, Some Pheasants, etc. in the recent past. It has formed a very good habitat for the resident free living animals due to dense-forested hill slopes, which provide both cover for shelter and food to the resident animals.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The Himalayan Zoological Park was established mainly to achieve the following objectives.

- √ To promote ex-situ conservation through captive breeding of endangered, threaten wild animals of the Himalayan region.

- √ To promote wildlife education, conservation, research and create awareness among people especially children about the importance of wildlife.
 - √ To protect and preserve the natural flora and fauna of the Zoological Park campus.
 - √ To provide recreation to the visitors.
 - √ To generate employment for the local people and help support their sustenance in their livelihood.
3. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 64 along with the Sections 38 A to J and other relevant Sections of the Wild Life Protection Act 1972 and the Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act.2006 and guided by the National Zoo Policy, 1998, the State Government, hereby, declares the following area as per boundaries detailed hereunder as Himalayan Zoological Park, Gangtok with a view to ensure the preservation of its zoological, ecological, geo-morphological and biological significance.
4. **BOUNDARIES:**
- a) **South- East:**
- The Boundary of Himalayan Zoological Park commences from the point just below entry gate opposite of the Ganesh Tok Temple and the hillside 50 ft. away from center of the Northern Bye Pass road and the boundary runs approximately one km. towards southern side, where the boundary turns up towards Hanuman Tok passing through Teen-Chulay and runs along the boundary of Royal Crematorium area and just below Hanuman Tok boundary. The Himalayan Zoological Park boundary runs along the ridge of Lukshyam and towards 4th Mile Ridge till 5th Mile Ridge, on the top of the 2485 m. altitude Topo-sheet contour line. The boundary line of the Himalayan Zoological Park, as described above has been demarcated with Barbed wire and Angle Iron posts.
- b) **North:**
- The boundary line of the Himalayan Zoological Park on the Northern side starts from 5th Mile Ridge point above Radio Station colony and runs downward along the small valley of seasonal stream, a tributary of Maney Khola, on the southern side of Radio Station and the boundary line meets with the Public Health Engineering Department Road towards Rateychu water source below Radio Station colony, on the point of 2075 m altitude Topo-sheet contour line. The boundary line of the Himalayan Zoological Park, as described above has been demarcated with Angle Iron posts with Barbed wire fence.
- c) **West:**
- The Himalayan Zoological Park boundary line before joining the PHED Road towards Rateychu water source below Radio Station colony turns at the point 27 feet above from the center of the Road towards Ganesh Tok till it joins the Northern Bye Pass near class IV quarter for zoo staff. The Boundary line proceeds further on the 50 feet above from the center of the road up to Ganesh Tok. The boundary line, as described above has been demarcated with Angle Iron posts with Barbed wire fence.

5. LOCATION AND EXTENT OF AREA

The Himalayan Zoological Park is situated about 6.00 km from Gangtok Town and has an area of 230 Hectares in Bulbulay R.F. The Park lies at latitude 20 ° 21 "North and Longitude 88 ° 39 "East and has an altitudinal range of 6545 – 8152 feet (1995-2485m) above sea level. The Zoological Park is spread over an area of mountainous land with moderate slope terrain suitable for captive management of high altitude animals.

6. LEGAL STATUS OF LAND:

The land where the Zoological Park presently exists is a part of the Bulbulay Reserve Forest, a Government land under the custody of the State Forest, Environment and Wildlife Management Department.

If any offence/offences related to flora, fauna, defilement of natural rocks, uprooting & defilement of signboard, uprooting and shifting of fencing/boundary pillars/posts, vandalism and encroachment of land of Himalayan Zoological Park, Bulbulay, occurs or is detected within the premises of Himalayan Zoological Park, Bulbulay, the offender/culprit shall be prosecuted as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (amended up to 2006), Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986, Sikkim Forests, Water Courses and Road Reserve Preservation and Protection Act, 1988 and other laws of the land.

**Dr. Thomas Chandy, IFS
PCCF-cum- Principal Secretary
Forests, Env.& Wildlife Management Department
Government of Sikkim
Gangtok
File No. GOS/FEWMD/HZP/3.4**

SATELLITE IMAGE

NOT TO SCALE

